WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,				$11 00
Ten,	*do.*	*do.*	*do.*	20 00
Twenty,	*do.*	*do.*	*do.*	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

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Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

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☞If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.

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ONSLOW COURT HOUSE, STUMP SOUND, and TOPSAIL MAIL, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 19, 1846 40-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
Ap17, 1846 31

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MITCHELL'S
POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

AN elegant saddle HORSE, about 6 years old, rides well, and perfectly gentle. Enquire at this (Journal) office for particulars.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pistules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This valuable Medicine is now used and universally approved by the most distinguished of the Medical Profession throughout our country, and, by its intrinsic medicinal value, the public generally (but the afflicted particularly) have been made acquainted with its usefulness, in the removal and cure of diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood. The Sarsaparilla is combined with other ingredients, all of which are held in the highest estimation by the most distinguished physicians.

As a mild aperient, antiseptic and tonic, it contains the three most useful properties of medicine. It purges, purifies and restores. Scrofula, Cancer, Leprosy, all Ulcers and Scrofulous Sores, all Diseases of the Skin, and all internal disorders not organic, but springing from a diseased circulation, give way before its hygeian influence.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEW YORK, April 22, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you this certificate of the all-healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine without delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. Jas. McConnel, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you this certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest reappearance of it, and that I am entirely well.

Yours very truly, SARAH M'INTYRE,
240 Delancy street, New York.

MOBILE, Ala. Nov. 28, 1845.

MESSRS. SANDS:—I deem it an act of justice to myself and the community at large, to relate the following fact, which occurred in our neighborhood in the latter part of July last. Jane C——, a young girl aged fourteen years was afflicted with an immense sore on the middle of her back, which defied all the treatment of medical skill.—As she was a friend of our family I employed all the means in my power endeavoring to relieve her, but in vain. At last some person mentioned to me your Sarsaparilla, and I immediately procured two bottles of Messrs. Mosely & Tucker, your Agents, in this city, which I gave to her. I called to see her the next day and she told me she had taken two doses and felt very much releived. I aughed immoderately at this, but she said it was really so, and, gentlemen, in a word, in two weeks from the time she commenced using it, there was neither sign nor appearance of where the sore had been.

Yours, respectfully,
J. G. HOUSEMAN, 93 Dauphin-street.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by WM. SHAW, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; J. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilly that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsparilla, and take no other.
April 17, 31.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs.
WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

Medical Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers having entered into a Medical Co-partnership, the practice of the profession, in all its branches, will henceforth be conducted by them jointly, under the firm of McREE & MEARES. The latter will attend to calls from the country, as well as in town.
JAMES F. McREE, Sen.,
JOHN L. MEARES.
May 22, 1846 36-tf

French Language.

MONSIEUR PIERRE RATE tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wilmington, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and takes this opportunity of informing them that he will commence another series of Lessons in the French Language, on the 6th day of July next. He would also take charge of a class of young pupils from 10 to 15 years of age, and no efforts will be spared to render the acquirement of said language easy and agreeable. Hours of recital to suit convenience of scholars who are engaged in other studies. Private lessons will be given if desired. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity will do well to call and give their names as soon as possible.

Mons. P. Rate may be found at Mr. A. A. Wanett's. [Wilmington, 17th June, 1846. 40-tf

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's

OLD STAND,

where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.
Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-tf

Inspector of Naval Stores.

DUGALD A. LAMONT would respectfully inform the makers of Naval Stores that he was appointed an Inspector of these articles at the last term of New Hanover County Court. He would respectfully solicit from his friends and the community generally, a share of their patronage. He pledges himself that he will use the utmost dispatch in the transaction of all business entrusted to his care. He would also say that he will always be ready to render the seller any assistance in the disposal of produce.
Wilmington, May 15, 1846 35 tf

Just Received
AT
H. R. Nixon & Co.'s
CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,
UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.	Wooden ware, all kinds,
Gooseberry;	Tin do do
Apple;	Stone do do
Grape;	Brooms do
Surrant;	Tobacco do
Black Currant.	Table Salt;
Preserves.	Bird Cages;
Quinces;	Blacking and Brushes;
Plums;	Matches;
Grapes;	Wrapping Paper;
Cranberries;	Writing do
Cherries;	Ground Ginger;
Peaches;	Iron bound half bushels;
Pine Apple;	Nests do do
Canton Ginger;	Cayenne Pepper;
S rawberries.	Mudlers;
Syrups.	Lemon squeezers;
Ginger;	Cheese;
Raspberry;	Butter;
Strawberry;	Lard;
Lemon;	Fish Roes;
Pine Apple.	Bacon;
Brandy Preserves.	Mackerel;
Peaches;	Dried and Mess Beef.
Strawberries;	**Liquors.**
Gooseberries;	Cog. Brandy;
Raspberries;	H. Gin;
Cherries.	Madeira Wine;
—	Port do
Horse Radish;	Pure juice Port Wine;
Pickles, all kinds;	Spanish Brandy;
Catsups do	American do
Sauces do	Apple do
Mustard do	Cincinnati Whiskey;
Pickled Lobster;	Common do
Fresh do	American Gin;
Hollibut, fresh;	N. E. Rum;
Sardines;	Cider Vinegar;
Pepper Sauce;	do Brandy.
Ground Pepper;	—
do Allspice;	Molasses;
do Cinnamon;	Barrels of Lard;
Sugars, all kinds;	Copperass;
Coffee do	Indigo;
Family Beef;	Allspice;
Smoked do	Race Ginger;
do Tongues;	Powder and Shot;
Salmon;	do in canisters;
Nutmegs.	Stoughton Bitters;

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

New Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash.*
SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

N. B.—The Cutting Department will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS D. BELL, who flatters himself, from long experience and strict attention to business, to be able to give general satisfaction.
May 22, 1846 36-y

Give in your Tax Lists.

THE subscriber having been appointed, at the June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, to receive the TAX LIST for the Wilmington district, would take this method of notifying the property holders of said district, that he wi l commence to receive said tax list, at his store, on Market street, on the 9th of July next, and will continue to receive lists of property up to the 31st of July.

All lists must be given in during the last twenty working days in July, as after that period none will be received.
WILLIAM N. PEDEN, J. P.
June 26, 1846 41-3t
Chronicle copy three times.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work, Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions: and likewise, Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills made out according to times, for cash I will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.
Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-tf

Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
May 29, 1846

Fire Insurance.

THE subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg N. York INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandize in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.
M13, [26-1y] KELLY & McCALEB.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Samuel Boyd & Co., are forewarned not to settle their accounts with Mr. Thomas J. Bell, as he has been discharged from their employment.
CHAS. BARR, Agent.
June 26, 1846

Plantation for Sale.

IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY, 12 miles from Wilmington, immediately on the Northwest River, the well known place CLARKMOUNT, is offered for sale. It contains about 300 acres of Upland, and 300 or 400 acres of Swamp Lands adjoining; 70 or 80 acres is under cultivation and well adapted to raising Corn, Ground Peas, &c. The place has a commodious dwelling with two brick chimneys, erected last year, with out-houses, &c. The Upland, not cleared, is well timbered with Pine and Hooppoles, and has 10,000 Turpentine boxes, cut last and the present season. It is a very elligible site for Manufacturing, being immediately on the river, between this and Fayetteville a factory would have the advantage of both markets, and be sufficiently removed from intemperance as to insure health to the operatives.—The water power is ample, a bold stream passes through the place to the river, with a handsome bluff half a mile in length, just the height for a wharf.

The swamp lands afford good winter pasturage for stock, and an abundance of Ashe and Oak wood, very handy to the water.

Seven or eight Negroes with stock of Cattle and Hogs, &c., will be sold with the place, if desirable. Apply on the premises to
H. J. WILLIAMS, or
J. I. BRYAN,
April 10, 1846. [30-tf] Wilmington.

20,000 BACK and front streaker Brick, for sale by
E J LUTTERLOH.

OUTCALT'S SNUFF.

10 HALF barrels in Bladders.
Just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.

LINES TO A BEAUTY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

She's beautiful! Her raven curls
Have broken hearts in envious girls;
And they sleep in contrast so,
Like raven feathers upon snow,
And bathe her neck, and shade the bright
Dark eye from which they catch the light,
As if their graceful looks were made,
To keep that glorious eye in shade,
And holier makes its tranquil spell,
Like waters in a shaded well.

I cannot rhyme about that eye—
I've matched it with a midnight sky—
I've said 'twas deep, and dark, and wild,
Expressive, liquid, witching, mild,
But the jewell'd star and the living air,
Have nothing in it half so fair.

She's noble, noble—one to keep
Embalm'd for dreams of fever'd sleep
An eye for nature, taste refin'd,
Perception sweet, and balanc'd mind,
And more than all a gift of thought
To such a spirit—fineness wrought,
That on my ear her language fell
As if each word dissolved a spell.

Yet I half hate her; she has all
That would ensure an angel's fall,
And there's a cool collected look,
As if her pulses beat by book,
A measured tone, a cold reply,
A management of voice and eye,
A calm, possess'd authentic air,
That leaves a doubt of softness there,
'Till—look and worship as I may—
My fever'd thoughts will pass away.

And when she lifts her fringing lashes
And her dark eye like star-light flashes;
And when she plays her quiet wile
Of that calm look and measur'd smile,
I go away, like one who's heard,
In some fine scene the prompter's word,
And make a vow to break a chain
And keep it—till we meet again.

A DANCING JURY.

The Stanton, Va., Spectator relates that a hungry Jury at a late hour in Halifax county, commenced a regular dance to the tune of "Whar did you come from," in the room directly over the court—whereupon the sheriff was immediately sent by Judge Leith, with orders to accommadate the Jury with a permanent dancing room where they would be less liable to be interrupted in their dancing frolic.

This reminds us, says the editor of the Portland American, of a Jury we were once foreman of in Detroit. We couldn't agree, and his honor told us he would keep us there until we did, so we all went back to the jury room, looking at each other mighty blank.

"Well, gentlemen," said we, "its a mighty pleasant prospect we've got before us. What shall we do?"

"Draw lots," said one.

"Lot's be ——— hem," said another.

"I move, Mr. Foreman we just tucker old Josey out. Who has got a pack of cards?" said another.

Nobody had any. So we got up two or three boxing or wrestling matches, and worked away with great earnestness till one of the jurors cried out.

"There's Mike!"

"Now Mike kept a capital eating cellar, and the window was open in a second. A string of hankercheifs was made, with some money and a note, the end of which was not long in touching Mike's hand.

In a few minutes the "country" embodied in the jury were seated round a table eating pie and cold chicken, smoking Havanas, and drinking some of the best Madeira in the world. The Washingtonians, we regret to say, had not commenced their philanthropic labor.

The result was a leetle the noisiest racket "you ever heard tell of in those parts." The only man who maintained the dignity of the body was the foreman. His honor hearing the uproar, ordered us up. We marched into court single file, with only one man who could keep the chalk line.

"Have you all agreed?"

"No your honor, and we never can."

That's—hic—fact, blaze me if it aint," added another.

"Silence in court," roared the officer.

"Silence—hic—yourself," again responded the juror,

"Order!" shouted the officer again.

"Order—hic—who?" asked the indignant twelfth part of the country."

"Mr. Foreman," said the Judge, his eyes sparkling with mirth, "I perceive that your discussions have been usually exciting, and therefore shall discharge you from the further consideration of the case.

Off the Jury went tumbling over one another and the benches, in the most ludicrous confusion.

HOW TO MAKE A YOUNG WIFE OF AN OLD MAID.

The following story might, perhaps, furnish matter for a little comedy, if comedies were still written in England:

It is generally the case that the more beautiful and the richer a young female is, the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of her husband, and the more offers they refuse. The one is too tall, the other too short, this is not wealthy, the other is not respectable enough. Meanwhile one spring passes another, and year after year, carries away leaf after leaf, of the bloom of youth and opportunity. Miss Harriet Selwood was the richest heiress in her native town, but she had already completed her twenty-seventh year, and beheld her friends united to men whom she had at one time or other discarded. Harriet began to be set down for an old maid. Her parents became uneasy, and she herself, lamented in private, a position which is not a natural one, and which those to whom nature and fortune have been nigard of their gifts, are obliged to submit, but Harriet, as we have said, was both handsome and rich.

Such was the state of things, when her uncle, a wealthy merchant in the north of England, came on a visit to her parents. He was a jovial, lively, straightforward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties closely and boldly. 'You see,' said her father to him one day, 'Harriet continues single. The girl is handsome: and then she is to have a fortune; even in this scandal loving town, not a creature can breathe the slightest imputation against her—and yet she is getting to be an old maid.'

'True,' replied her uncle; 'but look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world is to seize the proper moment; that you have done it is a misfortune; but let the girl go along with me, and before the end of two months I will certainly return her to you as the wife of a citizen as young and wealthy as herself.'

Away went the niece with the uncle. On the way home, he thus addressed her: 'Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer Miss Selwood, but Mrs. Lumley, my niece, a young, wealthy, childless, widow; you had the misfortune to lose your husband, Col. Lumley, after a happy union of a year and a quarter, by a fall from his horse while hunting.'

'But uncle—'

'Let me manage if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your father has invested me with full powers. Here look you is the wedding ring, given you by your late husband. Jewels and whatever else you need, your aunt will supply you with, and accustom yourself to cast your eyes down.'

The keen witted uncle introduced his niece everywhere, and everywhere the young widow created a great sensation.—The gentlemen thronged about her and she soon had her choice out of twenty suitors. Her uncle advised her to accept the one who was deepest in love with her, and a rare chance decreed that this should be precisely the most amiable and opulent. The match was concluded, and one day the uncle desired to say a few words to his future nephew in private.

'My dear sir,' he began, 'we have told you an untruth.'

'How so? are Mrs. Lumley's——?'

'Nothing of the kind; my niece is sincerely attached to you.'

'Then her fortune, I suppose, is not so great as you told me.'

'On the contrary, it is larger.'

'Well, what is the matter then?'

'A joke, an innocent joke, which came into my head one day when I was in a good humor; we could not recall it afterwards. My niece is not a widow.'

'What! is Col. Lumley living?'

'No, no, she is a spinster.'

The lover protested that he was a happier man than he ever conceived himself, and the old maid forthwith metamorphosed into a wife.

A Sly Tip of the Creature.—One of our subscribers, (says the Rhode Island Republican,) who happened to be in Newport last summer, got down into the bar room at a very early hour, when there was nobody but a boy in attendance; when lo, who should come in but a tall, well dressed, very solemn looking, Quaker gentleman, (it was a yearly meeting.) He looked about a moment, and then turning to the boy,

'Boy,' said he, 'does thee ever make any lemonade?'

'Certainly, sir,' said the boy, 'a great deal every day.'

'Well, make me a glass, take that largest sized tumbler.'

Boy mixes the ingredients, and pours in the water about half full.

'Stop—leave a vacancy. Has thee any old French Brandy?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well, pour till I tell thee stop.'

(Pours.)

'Stop! Has thee any good Jamaica rum?'

'None, sir.'

'Any Santa Cruz?'

'Yes.'

'Well, pour till I tell thee stop.'

(Pours to the brim.)

'Stop.'

Boy mixes, and then our Quaker friend, setting the brim-full well seasoned breaker to his lips, poured down in one continuous stream, the whole draught, without the interruption of a breath. Then with that look of satisfaction to the inner man, which, on such occasions, is seen but not described, he sat down his glass and called what's to pay. He paid and turned to go away, but stopped, as if he had forgotten something, just as he reached the door, and casting back an eye to the fountain of refreshment, where he had imbibed the exhilirating beverage, he exclaimed,

'Lad, thee's a very small boy, but thee makes great '*lemonade.*''

Our old subscriber, who witnessed the above, says that, taking it altogether, he thought he should have split.

A SINGULAR BURIAL.

The Courrier des Etats Unis, from the '*Avenir*' of Point Petre, Guadaloupe, gives the following instance of superstition remaining amongst the blacks of that island. 'The occasion was the burial of a negro cook:

A few moments before taking up the coffin, all the cooks of Point Petre, a pretty imposing number, had arrived at the house of the dead. Each wore upon his mourning dress, the white apron, symbol of the profession, and carried in his hand—one a carving knife—one a saucepan—one a frying pan—in a word, all the kitchen utensils, accompanied all the cooks. The coffin was followed up by a complete meal, carefully prepared, and which would have been much better for a living than a dead man. There were fine looking roast fowls—iced ham, plates of baked rice—and the usual accomplishments of these dishes, which, carried with becoming gravity—with their crape coverings—recalled a distant idea of the caparisoned war horse following the last march of his master.

At intervals, in the funeral procession, were heard loud or smothered cries—not of heart-stricken mourners, but of cocks and ducks, whose heads were cut off from time to time, with great solemnity, and their blood sprinkled along the road.

Arrived at the outskirts of the city, the procession halts, and then begins a most singular movement; some rub the kettles, some sharpen the knives, some blow violently the invisible bellows. One is apparently broiling a chop, another cutting up parsley, another turning the spit, and another tasting the sauce. It is a final representation of the bustling scenes of a kitchen on great occasions—a last discharge over the funeral of the cook, like the military discharge over the grave of a soldier. When the coffin was let down, the dishes they had brought were all placed in order upon it, and the well-provisioned body covered with earth. The crowd returned, at their leisure, convinced, no doubt, that the dead would fare well in his tomb.

Pardon thine enemy, and do him good as thou hast opportunity, and thou wilt resemble the incense that fills with perfume the fire that consumes it.

Believe nothing against another but upon good authority, nor repeat what may hurt another, unless it may be a greater injury to others to conceal it.

A LOVE SCENE.

'Kiss me, Kate.'

'No, sir-ee.'

'Why not, Kate. Do I not lo[illegible] better than anything else.'

'My goodness gracious! I sho[illegible] so! Why what a fool you are, [illegible]

'Why so, Kate.'

'Why, No sir-ee, [illegible]

Scene closed—John in an [illegible] sition.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, July 10. 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JAMES B. SHEPARD,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

NEW-HANOVER COUNTY CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE,

WILLIAM S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,

EDWARD D. HALL.

FOR SHERIFF,

OWEN FENNELL.

Celebration of the Fourth.

The celebration of our national jubilee was conducted in a most spirited and enthusiastic manner in Wilmington, on Saturday last.—How could it be otherwise? Whose heart and feelings could remain cold and untouched, on a day like this? Who that calls himself an American citizen but must feel and appreciate the noble impulses which the annual return of this day must ever bring with it? A day which commemorates the most glorious and important event which the annals of this or any other country record. When we recollect that it was upon this day that the lamp of Liberty, which now sheds its hallowed light over the Western hemisphere, was solemnly lighted upon the altars of America—and when, too, we look around us and find that it continues to burn with undimmed lustre, with what feelings of gratitude and pride should the annual return of this glorious day be hailed.

The morning was ushered in with the joyous pealing of bells and the booming of artillery. At dawn of the morning, a Federal salute of thirteen minute guns announced to our citizens that the celebration of our national jubilee had commenced. At an early hour in the morning our streets presented quite an animated scene. The *Clarendon Guards*, our beautiful horse company, and the *Wilmington Guards*, the recently organized Infantry corps, parading the streets, gave to our town quite a military appearance, whilst crowds of civilians thronged the side-walks. At half-past 8 o'clock Col. JAMES T. MILLER, chief Marshal, assisted by Thomas Howey, formed the procession in front of the Carolina Hotel, according to the programme which we published on a former occasion. The Clarendon Guards, on foot, and the Wilmington Guards headed the procession, which was really a large and respectable one. There was a band of Amateur musicians present on the occasion, whose spirit stirring strains lent an additional charm to the enthusiasm of the day. The procession, at about 9 o'clock, took the line of march for the Methodist Episcopal Church, where the services of the day were conducted. And here let us tender our thanks, as one of the citizens of Wilmington, to the congregation of that Church, for their courtesy in permitting its use for the celebration. On reaching the Church, the military opened their ranks, in order that the civil portion of the procession might pass through. The Orator, Reader and Reverend Clergy, entering first. The House, although a large one, was literally filled to overflowing. On entering the sacred edifice, our eyes were greeted with one of the most interesting spectacles upon which they ever gazed. The body of the edifice was crowded almost to suffocation. But what lent to the scene its most attractive features, was the presence of a large number of Carolina's fairest daughters. Whose heart could remain cold to the inspiration of the moment, when he gazed on the faces of the young and the lovely, whose radiant smiles and bright eyes so eloquently beamed around him? Oh! it was a lovely picture! Music, too, lent its charms to the magic influences of the hour. During the services, several appropriate pieces were executed in fine style by a choir of amateur vocalists, to whose services on the occasion, the people of Wilmington are much indebted.—A most solemn and impressive prayer was offered up by the Rev. A. P. Repiton, who officiated as Chaplain of the day. Then was read the Declaration of Independence by Griffith J. McRee, every sentence and every word of which should be engraved on the hearts of the American people, in characters of living light. The Orator of the day, EDWARD CANTWELL, then rose, and a difficult and delicate task, indeed, was his. Enjoying a reputation for talents as a brilliant writer and a polished scholar, which it is the fortune of few men of his age to attain, public expectation was on tiptoe. Much was expected. Therefore the extreme delicacy of the task, which his fellow-citizens had imposed upon him.—And well and nobly did he sustain that reputation. It has been our fortune to listen to a number of similar addresses in various parts of the country, and to have heard some of the first men in the State officiate on occasions like the one about which we are now speaking, but never do we remember any on which we were more pleased, than on Saturday last. We speak but the unanimous sentiments of the vast audience who listened with intense and wrapped attention to Mr. Cantwell's eloquent address, when we say that, as a specimen of finished oratory, it far exceeded what even his most intimate friends had expected. We will not pretend to sketch this brilliant effort of the gifted speaker. We would do Mr. Cantwell injustice. Besides, we hope that the address will be published. Indeed, every one with whom we have spoken on this [illegible]ject, has expressed a similar wish. Seve[illegible]s, during its delivery, the audience, [illegible] by the magic influence which the el[illegible]entiments that fell from the lips of the [illegible]eaker exercised over their hearts, [illegible] into irresistible plaudits. We have [illegible] one opinion as to the speech, and [illegible]nqualified and enthusiastic praise. May we express the hope that the oration will be published? The services of the day closed with music from the amateur choir, to whom we have before alluded. May the annual return of our national jubilee be ever celebrated in the same spirited and enthusiastic manner.

Immediately after the delivery of the oration, the steamer Wilmington, Capt. Smith, started down the river on a pleasure excursion. We learn that the Captain carried a large and joyous family of both sexes with him, and that the trip was a most agreeable one.

Rechabite Celebration.

The Independent Order of Rechabites celebrated their first anniversary on the 4th inst. The procession, as it marched through our streets, presented a most beautiful appearance. Their Banner, painted by Mr. Thompson, is a beautiful specimen of art. We learn that the society numbers about 120 members, although only twelve months old. And when we reflect, that the principal object of the institution is to reform the drunkard, it cannot but be gratifying to our citizens to see its prosperity. The Rechabites celebrated the day at the Methodist Episcopal Church where an address was delivered by Mr. Burnett, of New York. We were not present on the occasion, but learn from those who were, that it was a beautiful and appropriate Oration.

The Tariff Bill.

We devote a large space in to-day's paper to the publication of the new tariff bill, as it passed the House of Representatives on Friday last, by a vote of 114 for, and 95 against it—19 majority; and we think, in doing so, we cannot better cater for the taste of our numerous readers. We might have synopsized it, but every one wants to see it in full. The debate on the bill was continued in the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 2nd instant, till 2 o'clock, P. M., when the voting on the various amendments began, which continued until 12 o'clock at night.—Never, says the editor of the Union, was there witnessed a more exciting scene. The measure had many deadly and determined foes—foes, too, from a quarter from which there was least ground to expect them. The majority by which the bill passed the House, it will be seen, is only 19, although there is a nominal Democratic majority of between 50 and 60.—This we had anticipated. Indeed, it was with feelings of no ordinary exultation, that we learned that the great measure of the day had been carried by even 19 majority. For we have been for a long while past, aware that the Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania were not sound on this great question, and we had but too good reason to doubt New York and Ohio. There are some men who call themselves Democrats, but who are, in reality, worse than the rankest Federalists—men who will permit self-interest to swerve them from their principles. Such are the Pennsylvania delegation. But we have reason to rejoice and be grateful, that the great measure has passed through the fiery ordeal. For although the bill, in all its details and features, is not such a one as we could desire, still it is infinitely superior to the act of 1842. It is substantially the same as when it came from the Committee of Ways and Means. A new schedule (1) was introduced as an amendment in Committee of the Whole, on Thursday.—This amendment, introduced by Gen. McKay himself, comprises a list of articles bearing a duty of 40 per cent. Another amendment, made in the House, was the raising the duty upon spirituous liquors, from 75 to 100 per cent. The article of Salt, which, in General McKay's bill as reported to the House, was taxed 20 per cent., was put in the free list by the Committee of the Whole, but in the House it was again put in the schedule which pays 20 per cent. If the duties were not reduced one particle, there is one great and incalculable advantage which the present bill has over that of 1842. The present bill abolishes all minimum and specific duties. The final vote was taken on Friday the 3d, when the House adjourned over till Monday, in order that the 4th might be duly celebrated by the members.

The Vote on the Tariff Bill.

Many of our readers may be desirous of knowing how our own Representatives voted on the final passage of the Tariff Bill on the 4th instant. Every Democrat from North Carolina voted for the Bill, and every Federalist voted against it, and did all in his power to retain the oppressive and protective policy of the bill of *abominations* of '42. Let the names of BARRINGER, GRAHAM and DOCKERY be held up to the people of North Carolina, that they may know in future who are the deadly foes of their dearest interests. Yes, let the people of North Carolina reflect upon the conduct of these three Whigs, whom they have sent to Washington with commissions in their pockets to superintend and watch over their interests, and let them call upon them when they return, for an account of their stewardship. They have grossly and palpably betrayed the high trust confided to their keeping. So far as their little puny influence could extend, these three Federal Representatives have used it for the purpose of riveting the shackles of the plundering Tariff of 1842 upon the people of the South. If there be one State in the Union, upon whose shoulders the plundering act of the Federal Congress of '42 bears more heavily than another, that State is North Carolina; and still we find her own sons blindly dragged along after the wheels of party, not only failing to assist in removing the burden, but actually endeavoring to pile it on with even additional weight. How must the shylock capitalists of the North smile in their sleeves to see men so infatuated by a blind devotion to party, as to become the dupes of grinding and oppressive monopoly to the utter ruin of their own immediate constituents. The people of North Carolina will remember and yet put the seal of condemnation on the brows of these men. The only Whig in the whole House, who voted for the modification of the Tariff, is Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. For his manly independence, he deserves the praise of the whole South.

Will it pass the Senate?

This question seems to be asked with a great deal of solicitude, both by the friends and the foes of the House Bill. We think that there cannot be a doubt but that the Senate will take a correct view of the matter. Indeed, from the majority which we (the Democrats) have in that body, we think there cannot be a single doubt but that it will pass through the ordeal triumphantly. On Monday last, the Revenue Bill, as it passed the House, was brought up in the Senate. Its introduction gave rise to an animated debate, upon its reference to the Committee of Finance. The Democrats contending that it would only breed delay, were it thus referred. The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 24 to 22 It was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

J. J. MCKAY.—Where so many made able speeches for the bill, it would be invidious to distinguish; but we cannot forbear to mention the able argument of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. McKay. He has borne the brunt of the labor of the day. He has worked for the great cause by day and by night; and to him let all honor be paid, as it is due.

The Union, of Friday last, in closing a long and able article on the passage of the Tariff Bill, pays Gen. McKay the high and deserved compliment contained in the paragraph which we quote above. Arduous and difficult, indeed, have been the labors imposed upon him by his country, during the present session of Congress, and ably and faithfully has he discharged them. We have not yet seen published the speech to which the Union alludes, but expect that it will make its appearance as soon as it can be corrected for the press. We remember, when last we had the pleasure of conversing with our distinguished Representative, with what deep anxiety he spoke on this subject, and with what firm determination he expressed himself, when speaking of the course he would pursue in the then approaching session of Congress. Well, indeed, does he deserve of the whole country; for arduously has he labored in the cause of equal rights. In the language of the Union, he has worked for the cause "by day and by night." Proud indeed, ought North Carolina to be, that she can boast of such a son. Emphatically should the Democratic party, in our State, be proud of James J. McKay, whose talents, experience and public services have given to him a weight in the national councils, which it is the lot of few men to attain. Well and nobly has he redeemed, and more than redeemed, the pledges which he made to his constituents during the campaign of last summer. From our hearts do we congratulate Gen. McKay upon the happy and glorious termination of his labors on this question. If there be a situation in this world, of which any man has a right to be proud, it is that now occupied by our distinguished Representative. Possessing the full and overflowing confidence of his immediate constituents—having, by his talents, industry and integrity, secured the approbation and gratitude of the whole Democracy of the Union, and that, too, without any asking or seeking on his part, truly his reputation is one which might well be envied by any man in the country. For one, we trust, should his life be spared, to see him, in another session of Congress, filling even a higher position than the one which he now occupies. NOUS VERRONS.

Salt.

Salt is taxed 20 per cent. ad valorem, by the new Tariff Bill, as it passed the House on Friday last. In Committee of the Whole it was placed upon the free list, but before the Bill was put upon its final reading, it was again, by a very close vote, subjected to a duty of 20 per cent. In reference to this subject, the Chronicle has the following paragraph:

"Before the final vote was taken, a motion was made to strike out SALT from the list of articles made subject to a duty of 20 per cent., and place it on the free list, with Tea and Coffee. The motion failed, so that SALT will pay a duty of 20 per cent., should the bill become a law. Nearly all the Locofocos voted against striking out, including Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, McKAY, and Reid, all of whom we suppose have harped and harped again when on the stump, on the terrible hardship suffered by the poor man in having his Salt taxed by the Whig Tariff. And now look at them; when it is proposed to take the duty off of Salt altogether, they vote against it. O hypocrisy and humbug, how long will your rule last."

Now we have not a single doubt but that every one of these gentlemen denounced, as it was their duty to do, the enormous tax which the Whig Tariff of 1842, imposed upon this necessary of life. Does the Chronicle know what that duty is? We will inform him. It is, under the act of '42, eight cents a bushel of 56 lbs., or from one hundred to one hundred and twenty per cent. It was this enormous and unwarrantable tax which the Democratic party denounced. We do not know that any one of these gentlemen ever said that Salt ought to be admitted duty free. We don't think they ever did. Should the Bill which passed the House go into operation, the duty henceforth will be only about one and a half cents per bushel.—We ask if there is not some difference between this light duty and 8 cents a bushel, which it is now taxed, under the act of '42. For our own part, we approve of the vote. We think that most articles which are imported should be made to pay a moderate tax.

Later from Europe.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on the morning of the 4th inst. She brings Liverpool dates up to the 19th ult. We collate the following summary of her intelligence from our Northern exchanges.

The news of the victories of the 8th and 9th had been received in England, and had created quite a sensation. The Corn Bill is settled. It has passed the House of Lords, (in Committee of the Whole,) by a majority of 33 votes. It is now confidently anticipated that Sir Robert Peel will retire from public life, having accomplished all his great measures. The demand for Cotton continued steady, although the article had declined ⅛d. The crops in England, at the sailing of the Britannia, bid fair to be very abundant.

The organ of the French Government is still pointing out the necessity of France and England's interfering, to protect Mexico from the rapacity (save the mark!) of the United States.

The Pope of Rome died on the 1st of June. It is said that Cardinal Franzoni will most likely succeed him.

They are the same.

If there was evidence wanting to demonstrate, beyond a possibility of doubt, that the modern whig party of the present day are the true and indubitable descendants of the old Federal party, the course which the former are pursuing with regard to the Mexican war, would put the matter beyond controversy. The old Federal party, during the last war with Great Britain, in the years 1811-'12 & '13, offered every possible opposition to their own country—denounced the war as an unholy and unrighteous one; and even went so far as publicly to express the wish that the British army, both by sea and land, should triumph over that of the United States. Every one, who is at all conversant with the history of the country, is familiar with the meeting and proceedings of the Hartford Convention. That Convention and its members were held up and denounced at the time, by the Rebublican party, as traitors to their country. They have since merited and received the execration of all American patriots. That very same party, only under a different name, and entirely wanting in the boldness which characterized the Federalists of that day, now exists in the country, and are now equally willing and ready to perpetrate moral treason against the Union. The only difference between them is, that the Federalists of 1812 struck openly and boldly, whilst their legitimate offspring, the modern whigs of the present day, stab insidiously in the dark. Just look at the course which they (the whig party) are pursuing towards the administration with regard to the Mexican war. We would be distinctly understood, and would, therefore, state, that our remarks are only applicable to the leaders of that party. Heaven forbid that we should, for a moment, think that the great masses of the whig party were obnoxious to the charge of treason towards their country. We believe that the great majority of that party are as good patriots as any in the land; but at the same time, we do affirm, that many of its leaders are guilty of MORAL TREASON. Since the declaration of war against Mexico by the United States, many of the leading presses of that party have been endeavoring to create the impression that their own country was in the wrong—that Mexico had done nothing to warrant our government in proceeding to the last resort of nations. Many of these presses have denounced it as an "unholy war, waged by the United States against a weak neighbor, for unholy purposes." Some have even gone so far as to wish that Gen. Taylor's gallant little army might be destroyed by the Mexicans. The very same species of factious opposition is waged by the whig press of the present day, against Mr. Polk's administration, that was directed against Mr. Madison's government during the last war with Great Britain. Now we for one hold that we should go for our country right or wrong. But when our country is right, as she undoubtedly is in the present war, we hold it to be TREASON of the very worst kind, to take the side of the enemy.—Not a whig paper which comes to our office, but has something in it, the object of which is to shew that the United States is wrong in the present contest. This alone, if there was not another tittle of evidence to be found in the records of the country, is evidence "strong as holy writ," that the leaders of the whig party are identical in feelings and principles with the Blue Light Federalists of 1812. For our own part, we had much sooner that such men would come out at once in overt acts of treason. Then the people would see them in their true colors, and would soon put them down. But no; whilst having the will they are deficient in courage to act boldly and above board, and therefore they insidiously attack the country from beneath an assumed cloak of patriotism. The present war with Mexico was provoked by a series of acts on her part, which actually compelled the United States into the measure. We could not avoid it, if we were not determined to pocket every insult and wrong which she might think proper to heap upon us; and we must confess that the endeavors, upon the part of the whig press, to place their own country in a wrong and a false position, is more than we can bear with any sort of tolerable patience. When will the eyes of the people be opened to this treasonable conduct of the whig leaders?

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The ladies of Fayetteville, N. C., with a feeling of patriotism highly commendable, have raised a subscription for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to a Company of Riflemen organized in that place for service in Mexico.

We have been favored with a sight of the article, which was ordered from this city, and was manufactured by Mr. MOOD. It is a handsome and massive Silver Goblet, of elegant proportions, and the engraving and inscription, executed by Mr. WM. KEENAN, are tasteful and appropriate. On one side of the goblet is a shield, surmounted by the United States Coat of Arms, within which is the following inscription:

Presented
by the Ladies of Fayetteville, N. C.,
to the Fayetteville Riflemen,
on the 4th of July, 1846,
as a token of esteem for their meritorious
conduct in volunteering their services
for the
Mexican War.

The *Fayetteville Riflemen* may legitimately claim the honor of being the first volunteers in the present contest, as we understand that when the Lone Star Republic was incorporated among the family of States, the *Riflemen*, anticipating a collision with Mexico, tendered their services to government, whenever the occasion required them.

They are commanded by Capt. BAYNE, editor of the Fayetteville *North Carolinian*, who thus proves that he is as ready to serve his country with his sword, as to wield his pen in the defence of her free institutions. Success attend him and his gallant corps.

Charleston (S. C.) Courier.

A BILL

REDUCING THE DUTY ON IMPORTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty, there shall be lieved, collected, and paid on the goods, wares, and merchandise herein enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, the following rates of duty—that is to say:

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule A, a duty of *one hundred* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule 1, a duty of *forty per cent.*

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule B, a duty of *thirty* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule C, a duty of *twenty-five* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule D, a duty of *twenty* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule E, a duty of *fifteen* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and marchandize mentioned in schedule F, a duty of *ten* per centum ad valorem.

On goods, wares, and merchandize mentioned in schedule G, a duty of five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of December next, the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in schedule H shall be exempt from duty.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the first day of December next, there shall be lieved, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, an merchandise imported from foreign countries, and not specially provided for in this act, a duty of *twenty* per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted* That in all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight or quantity or measure of goods, wares or merchandize now weighed or measured or guaged, the same shall be weighed, guaged or measured at the expense of the owner or consignee.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the first day of December next, in lieu of the bounty heretofore authorized by law to be paid on the exportation of pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation thereof, if cured with foreign salt a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on the salt, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares, and merchandize imported after the passage of this act and which may be in the public stores on the second day of December next, shall be subject to no other duty upon the entry thereof than if the same were imported respectively after that day.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be, and the same is hereby, so far modified that all goods imported from this side the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores for the space of one year instead of the term of sixty days prescribed in the said section; and that all goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn may remain in the public stores one year instead of the term of ninety days prescribed in the said section.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice, as in his opinion may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country whence the importation shall have been made, or in which the goods imported shall have been originally manufactured or produced, as the case may be; and to add thereto all costs and charges which under existing laws would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported or entered to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained in accordance with the provissions of existing laws; and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared on the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value: *Provided, nevertheless,* That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value; any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC 9. *And be it futher enacted,* That if, upon the examination of any parcel, package or quantity of goods of which entry has been made, the appraisers of the United States shall be of the opinion that the same are undervalued by the owner, importer, consignee, or agent with the intention of defrauding the revenue of the United States, it shall be lawful for the collector within whose district the same may be entered, the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury first being obtained, if in his opinion, the same shall be advisable, to take such goods for the use of the United States. And such collector shall cause such goods to be sold at public auction within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed by law for the sale of unclaimed goods; and the proceeds of such sale shall be placed forthwith into the treasury of the United States; and such collector is hereby authorized to pay out of the accruing revenue, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of the goods so taken, the value thereof as declared in the entry and five per centum upon such amount in addition thereto; and the said collector shall render to the Secretary of the Treasury, with his accounts of the customs, a statement showing the amount of monies so paid, the amount of duties chargeable on the goods so taken, and the amount of proceeds paid into the treasury; and this section shall be in force until the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, unless otherwise directed by Congress.

SEC 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the deputies of any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, and the clerks employed by any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or appraiser, who are not by existing laws required to be sworn, shall, before entering upon their respective duties, or, if already employed, before continuing in the discharge thereof, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation faithfully and diligently to perform such duties, and to use their best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds upon the revenue of the United States; which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the collector of the port or district where the said deputies or clerks may be employed, and shall be of a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That no officer or other person connected with the navy of the United States, shall, under any pretence, import in any ship or vessel of the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to the payment of any duty.

SEC 12. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SCHEDULE A.

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain, or other materials; cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacoa, kirschen wasser, liqueurs, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

SCHEDULE I.

Alabaster and spar ornaments; almonds; anchovies, sardines, and all other fish preserved in oil; camphor refined; cassia; cloves; composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture, comfits, sweetmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses; currants; dates; figs; ginger root, dried or green; glass cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satin wood; nutmegs; pimento; prepared vegetables, meats, poultry and game, sealed or enclosed in cases or otherwise; prunes; raisins; scagliola tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines, Burgundy, champagne, claret, Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE B.

Argentine, alabatta or German silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; ale, beer and porter, in casks or bottles; articles embroidered with gold, silver, or other metal; articles worn by men, women or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part, by hand; asses' skins; balsams, cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes and tinctures, used either for the toilet or for medicinal purposes; baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palmleaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for; bay rum; beads, of amber, composition or wax, and all other beads; benzoates, bologna sausages; bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is a component part; braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for; brooms and brushes of all kinds; cameos, real and imitation, and mosaics, real and imitation, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished; capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; corks; earthen, China, and stone ware, and all other wares composed of earthy and mineral substances, not otherwise provided for; fire crackers; flats, braids, plaits, sparteere, and willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets; glass tumblers, plain, moulded or pressed, not cut or printed; hats and bonnets for men, women and children, composed of straw, satin straw, chip grass, palm leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for; caps, hats, muffs and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, worn by men, women or children, and not otherwise provided for; card cases, pocket books; shell boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed; carpets, carpeting, hearth rugs, bedsides, and other portions of carpeting, being either Aubusson, Brussels, ingrain, Saxony, Turkey, Venetian, Wilton, or any other similar fabric; carriages and parts of carriages; cayenne pepper; cheese; cinnamon; clocks and parts of clocks; clothing, ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, sempstress, or manufacturer; coach and harness furniture of all kinds; coal; coke and culm of coal; combs of all kinds; compositions of glass or paste, when set; confectionary of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; coral, cut or manufactured, cotton cords, gimps, and galloons; court-plaster; crayons of all kinds; cutlery of all kinds; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies and other precious stones, and imitations of precious stones, when set in gold, silver, or other metal; dolls and toys of all kinds; epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses and wings of gold, silver, or other metal; fans and fire screens of every description, of whatever material composed; feathers and flowers, artificial or ornamental, and parts thereof, of whatever material composed; frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, finished or unfinished; furniture, cabinet and household; ginger, ground; grapes; gum benzoin or benjamin; hair pencils; hat bodies of cotton; hemp, unmanufactured; honey; human hair, cleansed or prepared for use; ink and ink powder; iron, in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, pigs, rods, slabs, or other form, not otherwise provided for; castings of iron; old or scrap iron; vessels of cast iron; japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; jewelry, real or imitation; jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof; lead pencils; maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations; manufactures of the bark of the cork tree, except corks; manufactures of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory, or vegetable ivory; manufactures, articles, vessels and wares, not otherwise provided for, of brass, copper, gold, iron, lead, pewter, platina, silver, tin, or other metal, or of which either of those metals or any other metal shall be the component material of chief value; manufactures of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or worsted, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process; manufactures' articles, vessels and wares of glass, or which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; colored, stained, or painted glass; glass crystals for watches; glasses or pebbles for spectacles; paintings on glass, porcelain glass; manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures and articles of marble, marble paving tiles, and all other marble more advanced in manufacture than in slabs or blocks in the rough; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures, articles and wares of papier mache; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is a component part, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for; medicinal preparations, not otherwise provided for; metallic pens; mineral waters; molasses; muskets, rifles and other fire-arms; nuts, not otherwise provided for; oil-cloth of every description, of whatever material composed; ochres and ochry earths used in the composition of painters colors, whether dry or ground in oil; oils, volatile, essential or expressed, and not otherwise provided for; olive oil, in casks, other than salad oil; olive salad oil, and all other olive oil, not otherwise provided for; olives; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for; paper boxes and all other fancy boxes; paper envelopes; parasols and sunshades; parchment; pepper; plated and gilt ware of all kinds; playing cards; plums; potatoes; red chalk pencils; saddlery of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; salmon, preserved; sewing silk, in the

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... from grain, ... the, arrack, ... maraschino, ... verages of a ...

... monds; all ... preserved ... ven ... articles ... fruit preser... currants; ... glass ... ated, ... and satin ... vegetables ... enclosed ... scaglio... furniture ... other man... ally, chame ... of whi...

... wet; man... beef and ... embroider... articles ... whatever ... be wholly ... balsams, ... per... the toilet ... port other ... of amber, ... beads; ... braids ... of hair, ... braces, ... comb... ushes of ... and mo... ed gold, ... to the ... ns, pick... printed ... stone ... earthy ... e provi... spar making ... ed for; ... of all ... rs, com... o, palm ... other ... reeds, ... ms, ... ts of ... ed, ... stock... similar ... women ... for ... souve... ear ma... ware ... sdoors, ... carpets, ... grain, ... for the ... of car... nomon; ... ed ... erip... x ...

gum or purified; shoes composed wholly of India rubber; sealing wax; silk twist and twist composed of silk and mohair; side-arms of every description; silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form; soap, Castile, perfumed, Windsor, and all other kinds; sugar of all kinds; tobacco, unmanufactured; syrup of sugar; twines and pack thread, of whatever material composed; umbrellas; vellum; vinegar; wafers; water colors; fire-wood and wood unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; wool, unmanufactured.

SCHEDULE C.

Buttons and button moulds, of all kinds; borax or tinctals; Burgundy pitch; calomel, and all other mercurial preparations; camphor, crude; feather beds, feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds; floss silks; grass cloth; hair cloth, hair seating, and all other manufactures of hair not otherwise provided for; jute, Sisal grass, coir and other vegetable substances unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; baizes, bockings, flannels & floor cloths, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for; cables and cordage, tarred or untarred; cotton laces, cotton insertings, cotton trimming laces, cotton laces and braids; manufactures composed wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of goat's hair or mohair, or of which goat's hair or mohair shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; matting, Chinese, and other floor matting and mats made of flags, jute, or grass; manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for; roofing-slates, slates other than roofing-slates; woollen and worsted yarn.

SCHEDULE D.

Acids, Acetic, acetous, benzoic, boracic, chromic, citric, muriatic, white and yellow, nitric, pyroligneous & tartaric, & all other acids of every description, used for chemical or medicinal purposes, or for manufacturing, or in fine arts, not otherwise provided for; aloes; Angora, Thibet, and other goat's hair or mohair unmanufactured; cedar wood, ebony, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, and satin wood, unmanufactured; cream of tartar; extract of indigo; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye-woods not otherwise provided for; extracts of madder; flaxseed; green turtle; gunny cloth; alum; amber; ambergris; anniseed; animal carbon; antimony, crude and regulus of; arrow root; articles not in a crude state, used in dying or tanning, not otherwise provided for; assafœtida, bacon; bananas; barley; beef; beeswax; berries, vegetables, flowers and barks, not otherwise provided for; bismuth; bitter apples; blankets of all kinds; blank books bound or unbound; blue or roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper; boards, planks, staves, lath, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber & timber to be used in building wharves; bronze liquor; iron liquor; lac spirits; manna; marble in the rough slab or block, unmanufactured; Dutch and bronze metal in leaf; needles of all kinds for sewing, darning, or knitting; ozier or willow prepared for basket makers' use; paving stones; paving and roofing tiles and bricks; boucho leaves; breccia; bronze powder; butter; cadmium; calamine; cantharides; caps, gloves, leggins, mits, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, made on frames, composed wholly of cotton, worn by men, women, and children; cassia buds; castor oil; castorum; chocolate; chromate of lead; chromate, bichromate, hydriodate, and prussiate of potash; cobalt; coconuts; coculus indicus; copperas or green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; copper rods, bolts, nails, and spikes; copper bottoms; plaster of Paris when ground; quicksilver, saffron and saffron cake; seppia; steel, all than otherwise provided for; copper in sheets or plates, called braziers' copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for; cubebs; dried pulp; emery; ether; felspar; fig blue; fish, foreign, whether fresh, smoked, salted, dried, or pickled, not otherwise provided for; fish glue or isinglass; fish skins; flour of sulphur; Frankfort black; French chalk; fruit, green or ripe, not otherwise provided for; fulminates, or fulminating powders; furs dressed on the skin; gamboge; glue; gunpowder; hair, curled, moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds or mattresses; hams; hats of wool; hat bodies, made of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material of chief value; hatters' plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; hemp seed or linseed, and rapeseed oil, and all other oils used in painting; Indian corn and corn meal; ipecacuanha; iridium; iris or orris root; ivory or bone black; jalap; juniper berries; lac sulphur; lampblack; lard; leather, tanned, bend or sole; leather, upper of all kinds; lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets; leaden pipes; leaden shot; leeches; linens of all kinds; liquorice paste, juice, or root; litharge; malt; manganese; manufactures of flax, not otherwise provided for; manufactures of hemp, not otherwise provided for; marine coral, unmanufactured; medicinal drugs, roots, and leaves, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for; mineral and bituminous substances, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for; musical instruments of all kinds, and strings for musical instruments of whip gut or catgut, and all other strings of the same material; nitrate of lead; oats and oat meal; oils, neatsfoot and other animal oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish oil, the produce of foreign fisheries; opium; oranges, lemons, and limes; orange and lemon peel; patent mordants; paints, dry or ground in oil, not otherwise provided for; paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards; pearl or hulled barley; periodicals and other works in the course of printing and republication in the U. States; pineapples; pitch; plantains; plumbago; pork; pottassium; Prussian blue; pumpkins, putty; quills; red chalk; rhubarb; rice, or paddy; roll brimstone; Roman cement; rye and rye flour; saddlery, common, tinned, or japanned; sago; sal soda, and all carbonates of soda, by whatever names designated, not otherwise provided for; salts, epsom, glauber, rochelle, and all other salts and preparations of salts, not otherwise provided for; sarsaparilla; shaddocks; sheathing paper; skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds; skins of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; slate pencils; smalts; spermaceti candles and tapers; spirits of turpentine; sponges; spunk; squills; starch; stearine candles and tapers; stereotype plates; still bottoms; sulphate of barytes, crude or refined; sulphate of quinine; tallow candles; tapioca; tar; thread laces and insertings; type metal; types, new or old; vanilla beans; verdigris; velvet, in the piece, composed wholly of cotton; velvet, in the piece, composed of cotton and silk, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value; vermillion; wax candles and tapers; whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries; wheat and wheat flour; white and red lead; zinc; window glass, broad crown, or cylinder, woollen listings; yarns.

SCHEDULE E.

Arsenic; bark, Peruvian; bark, Quilla; Brazil paste; brimstone, crude in bulk; cork tree bark, unmanufactured; codilla, or tow of hemp or flax; diamonds, glazier's, set or not set; dragon's blood; flax, unmanufactured; gold and silver leaf; mineral kermes; silk, raw, not more advanced in manufacture than singles tram and thrown or organzine; terne tin plates; tin foil; tin in plates or sheets; tin plates galvanized, not otherwise provided for; steel in bars; cast, shear, or German; zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, in sheets.

SCHEDULE F.

Ammonia; annatto, Rancon or Orleans; barilla; books printed, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals and illustrated newspapers, bound or unbound, not otherwise provided for; bleaching powders or chloride of lime; building stones; burr stones, wrought or unwrought; cameos and mosaics, and imitations thereof, not set; chronometers, box or ships, and parts thereof; socoa; cochineal; cocoa shells; compositions of glass or paste, not set; cudbear; diamonds, gems, pearls, rubies and other precious stones, and imitations thereof, when not set; engravings or plates, bound or unbound; hempseed, linseed, and rapeseed, Fuller's earth; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin; furs, undressed, when on the skin; goldbeaters' skins; gum Arabic; gum Senegal; gum Tragacanth; gum Barbary; gum East India; gum Jedda; gum substitute or burnt starch; indigo; kelp; natron; terra japonica or catechu; hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured; India rubber, in bottles, slabs, or sheets, unmanufactured; lemon and lime juice; lime; maps and charts; music and music paper, with lines, bound or unbound; nux vomica; oils, palm and cocoanut; orpiment; palm leaf, unmanufactured; polishing stones; pumice and pumice stones; ratans and reeds, unmanufactured; rotten stone; sal ammonia; saltpetre, (or nitrate of soda or potash) refined or partially refined; soda ash; sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol; tallow, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks and soap stuffs, not otherwise provided for; watches, and parts of watches; watch materials of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; woad or pastel.

SCHEDULE G.

Alcornoque; argol, or crude tartar; be'ls, when old, or be'l metal, fit only to be remanufactured; brass in pigs or bars; Brazil wood, and all other dye-wood in sticks; brass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; bristles; chalk, not otherwise provided for; clay unwrought; copper in pigs or bars; copper, when old, and fit only to be re manufactured; flints; grindstones, wrought or unwrought; berries, nuts, and vegetables used exclusively in dyeing, or in composing dyes, but no article shall be classed as such that has undergone any manufacture; ivory unmanufactured; ivory nuts, or vegetable ivory; madder root; nutgalls; pearl, mother of; lastings, suitable for shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons exclusively; manufactures of mohaire cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, suitable for the manufacture of shoes boots, bootees, or buttons exclusively; horns, horn-tips, bones, bone-tips, and teeth, unmanufactured; kermes, lac dye; lac spirits; madder, ground; nickel; pewter, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; rags, of whatever meterial; raw hides and skins of all kinds, whether dried, salted, or pickled, not otherwise provided for; safflower; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda, or potash, when crude; seedlac; shel'ac; sumac; tin in pigs, bars, or blocks; tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured; turmeric; waste, or shoddy; weld; zinc, spelter, or teutenegue, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for.

SCHEDULE H.

Animals imported for breed; bullion gold and silver; cabinets of coins, medals, and other collections of antiquities; coffee and tea, when imported direct from the place of their growth or production, in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage, and other charges; coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands imported from the Netherlands in the same manner; coins, gold, silver, and copper; copper ore; copper when imported for the United States mint; cotton; felt, adhesive, for sheathing; garden seeds, and all other seeds, not otherwise provided for; goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided*, that all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with; guano; household effects, old and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; junk, old; models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; *Provided*, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use; oakum; oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries; paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad, and all other paintings and statuary: *Provided*, The same be imported in good faith as objects of taste, and not of merchandise; personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad; plaster of Paris, unground; platina, unmanufactured; sheathing copper, but no copper to be considered such, and admitted free, except in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirtyfour ounces the square foot; sheathing metal; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, and otherwise provided for; wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise, professional books implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, of persons arriving in the United States: *Provided*, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale.

Morning Air.—There is a freshness and a purity in the morning, which, to the physical and moral state of man, is vigor and delight. It is seldom that the sensualist, the idle, or the vain, taste its ethereal joys. A mystical spirit lurks in the perfumed breath of awakened creation, which is undoubtedly gifted with supernatural power. Those who would live long and see good days, must habitually become early risers. The loss of the morning hour is never retrieved.

A Clerk Nonplussed.—'Sir,' said a young woman to a youth in a dry goods store, 'I want six yards of blue fixins for a bonnet.'

The young man cut off the desired length and handed it to her.

'Why, young man, I axed for *blue*, and this is *yallar*.'

'Oh!' returned the other, 'that's o'no *quensiconce*—just suppose its blue, and it will do just as well.'

The young woman said nothing, carrying the ribbon with her; she made for the door.

'Stop,' cried the philosophic youth, 'I want a dollar.'

'Do yer!' returned the maiden, 'that's o'no *quensiconce*—just 'spose you're paid, and that'll do as well!'

She then made a curtsy and walked off with her prize.

A Busy Fellow.—We hear of an editor down east, who we think is without exception the most industrious man of his time. He is not only his own compositor, pressman, and devil, but keeps a tavern, is postmaster, town clerk, captain of the militia, mends his own boots and shoes, makes patent Brandreth pills, peddles escense and tin ware two days in the week, is parish sexton and always reads sermons on Sunday, when the minister happens to be missing. In addition to all his occupations, he has a scolding wife, sixteen ungrateful and disobedient children, and a large circle of needy acquaintances. Poor Fellow!

Small Potatoes.—An old bachelor having been laughed at by a party of pretty girls, told them, they were small potatoes. 'We may be small potatoes,' cried one of them, 'but we are sweet ones.'

The Croup.—As soon as the patient is taken, apply cold ice water to the chest.

Why is an editor like a blind man? Because he likes a good leader.

MARRIED,

In Waynesboro', N. C., on Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. John A. Parker of Wilmington, to Miss M. A. Alway, of Waynesboro'.

In Fayettevi le, on the 11th June, Mr. Thaddeus N. Bond, of Augusta, Ga., to Miss Nancy Breece, daughter of Mr. Frederick D. Breece.

Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, on the 18th ult., Mr. Hercules Agee, to Miss Elizabeth K., daughter of Capt. Duncan McRae.

DIED,

In Lenoir county, on the 20th June, Mrs. Mary Harper, consort of Mr. Blaney Harper, formerly of Greene county, in the 73d year of her age.

In Jones county, on the 26th June, Mr. Israel Howard, in the 47th year of his age.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Article			
Bacon—Hams,		a	
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Hog round,	6½	a	7
Western,	7	a	7½
Beeswax,	5	a	6½
Butter,	25	a	2
Beef, bbl. mess,	14	a	18
prime,	9 00	a	00
Corn,	5 50	a	6 50
" Meal,	65	a	70
Coffee,	75	a	80
Cotton,	8	a	9
Candles, tallow,	5	a	6½
sperm,	12	a	13
Adamantine,	30	a	31
Feathers,	26	a	28
Flour,—Canal,	30	a	33
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	6 50
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	5 50	a	6 00
Iron,	70	a	87½
Lard,	4 75	a	5 50
Western,	7	a	7½
Lime, Thomastown,	6½	a	7
Lumber—Steam mill,	1 00	a	1 06
River, Flooring boards,			
wide, do.	9 00	a	10 50
Scantling,	6 00	a	0 00
Timber,		a	4 00
Molasses, W. I.	3 50	a	5 50
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	21	a	25
2, "	13	a	14 00
3,	7 50	a	8 50
Nails,	4 00	a	0 —
Naval Stores, Yellow, Turpt.	4½	a	5
Virgin dip,	1 75	a	0 00
Hard, half price.	2 00	a	
Tar,	1 10	a	
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 00	a	
" 2,	60	a	
" 3,	25	a	
Sp. Turpt.		a	00
Oil, Sperm,		a	24
Pease, Ground,		a	1 00
Black eye,	—	a	—
Cow,	80	a	90
Pork,—per bbl.		a	80
Northern Mess,			
Prime,	13 00	a	14 00
fresh,		a	10 75
Rice,		a	
rough, bush	3 50	a	4 —
Salt, Turks Island, bushel		a	
Liverpool, sack, none		a	45
Soap,	1 12½	a	1 15
Shingles, country,	4	a	5½
contract,	2 00	a	2 50
Spirits, Northern Rum,		a	4 00
Gin,	25	a	30
Whiskey,	30	a	33
Apple Brandy,	23	a	25
Steel,	37½	a	40
Staves, W. O. bbl. rough,	12½	a	25
dressed,	15 —	a	
R. O. Hhd. rough,	7		
dressed,			8 —
Sugar, West India,	—	a	00
New Orleans,	00	a	10 00
loaf	7½	a	8
Tallow,	6½	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	13	a	14
Varnish,	7	a	7½
Wines, Madeira,	3 00	a	3 75
Port,	20	a	22
Malaga,	70	a	2 50
			2 25
	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	1 " "
" " Boston,	1 " "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 00 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl.
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

July 1—brig St Marks, Anderson, Charleston, to Barry & Bryant.
6—sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallottee, to G W Davis.
7—brig Forest, Varina, Newburyport, Mass, to Russell & Gammell.
schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, to R W Brown.
9—schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
brig Nonperiel, Brewer, New Bedford, to Russell & Gammell.

CLEARED.

July 2—schr Laura, Chadwick, Shallotte, by G W Davis.
schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 9.

NAVAL STORES—Still on the decline. Virgin Dip sold this morning at $2—Old, at $1 75. The supply at the same time continues light, and arrives in small lots. *Tar.*—Last sale $1 10.—There exists a slight demand for this article at present. *Pitch*—A sale, for shipment, was made a day or two ago at 75c. per bbl. *Spirits Turpentine*—We hear of no sales in this article to report—quotations nominal.

TIMBER & LUMBER—Dull, as usual, for the last six weeks. See quotations for sales.

SHINGLES—A sale of 20,000 was made yesterday at $2 50.

BACON—Large lots of N. C. have been sold this week at 7½c. hog round—7 and 7½c. for Sides and Shoulders, and a lot of Hams at 8c.

CORN—Only one small flat load arrived this week—retailing from 65 to 70c. From store, lots have been sold at 70c

FLOUR—Arrives freely—sales at $5½ a $6.

HAY—From quantities arriving, price has receded. A lot was offered at 70c, without purchasers.

MEAL—Selling at 80c.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—July 4.

Very litt e doing in produce, none offering, and prices nominal. Flour somewhat scarce, and may be quoted at $5 to 5,50. Bacon scarce—sales at 8 cts. No sales of cotton. Corn from lower country continues to sell at 85 cts.

Steamboat water still in the river, and navigation unimpeded.

North Carolian.

CHARLESTON MARKET—July 4.

Rice—Old store lots sell at very irregular prices from $2 a $2½, and are difficult to be disposed of. The sales of the week comprise from 900 to 1000 bb's.

Rough Rice—Of 4000 bushels received, 1200 bushels have been sold at 85 cts, balance sent to the mill.

Groceries—The market remains unmoved and quite inactive for all kinds. Of Sugars, some 10 or 12 hhds. very prime Muscovadoes and of a favorite brand sold from store at 8½.

Grain—With the exception of about 150 sacks Western, there have been no arrivals of Corn during the past week, nevertheless, from the large stock remaining on hand, and the little demand, the article continues very dull, and prices from stores are rather irregular.

No arrivals of Peas or Oats.

Bacon and Lard—The former remains at steady prices in the retail way, confined principally to the town trade. Prime Hams continue scarce, nor are good Sides plenty, while the stock of Shoulders is fully adequate to the demand. Lard continues very dull.

Salt—2000 sacks Liverpool coarse, receive during the week, have been taken from on board, at $1 per sack.

NEW YORK MARKET—June 4.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$		a	
do Newbern,	,,	2 50	a	
Spirits Turpentine,		28	a	31
Tar,		1 62½	a	1 75
Rice, per cwt.		3 37½	a	3 75

Naval Stores—We notice small sales of North County Rosin at 55 cents, delivered; some No. 1 White Wilmington, $2,12; and Spirits Turpentine in lots at 28 a 30 cents, cash, and 30 a 31, 4 most part from the wharf. Some small lots of new Turpentine have been received, (including that before noticed sold to arrive,) but the quantity is yet too small to admit of any important transactions. Tar is inactive.

CADDIS B. LUCK'S

New Lucky Lottery Office,

Basement Rooms, under the Eagle Hotel, corner of Main and 13th streets—Richmond, Va.

"Luck's" a "Fortune"—to realize which, I beg leave to call the attention of all persons, far and near to the following list of prizes to be distributed shortly—and, as all prizes are in the hands of "Luck," for the Capitals address your orders to

C. B. LUCK.

$30,000! $10,000!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 28, to be drawn on Saturday, July 11, 1846, at Wilmington, Delaware. 75 Nos., 15 drawn.

CAPITALS.

1	Prize of	$30,000	1	Prize of	$2,700
1	"	10,000	10	"	1,500
1	"	6,000	10	"	600
1	"	4,000	10	"	400, &c.

Tickets $10, halves 5, quarters 2 50.
A certificate of Wholes costs $92 50
A certificate of Halves costs 46 25
A certificate of Quarters costs 23 12

$75,000 DOLLARS!

Divided into three prizes of $25,000 each.
Lowest 3 No. Prize $500.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 30, to be drawn on Saturday, July 25, 1846, at Wilmington, Delaware. 78 Nos., 12 drawn.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1	Prize of	$25,000	2	Prizes of	$2,000
1	"	25,000	2	"	1,750
1	"	25,000	20	"	1,500
1	"	10,000	20	"	1,250
1	"	4,244	20	"	1,000
1	"	3,000	150	"	500
	&c.	&c.		&c.	

Tickets $12; halves 6; quarters 3. A package of 25 Wholes costs $276; warranted to draw $122 40; risk $153 60—shares in proportion.

$26,000! 8,000! 4,000! 20 of 1,250!

Pokomoke River Lottery, Class 138, drawn July 13, 1846, at Wilmington, Del. Prizes, 26,000, 8,000, 4,000, 20 of 1,250—78 Nos. 13 drawn. Tickets $8—shares in proportion.

2 of $12,000! $5,000!

Pokomoke River Lottery, Class "139," drawn July 14th, at Wilmington, Del. Prizes, 2 of 12,000, 5,000, 20 of 1,000, &c. 78 Nos. 13 drawn. Tickets $5.

$12,000! $4,000!

Pokomoke River Lottery, Class "140," drawn at Wilmington, Del., July 15th, 1846. Prizes, 12,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,000, &c. 75 Nos. 13 drawn. Tickets $4.

$15,000! $5,000! &c.

Pokomoke Lottery, Class "142," drawn July 17, at Wilmington, Del. 78 Nos. 13 drawn. Tickets $4—shares in proportion.

$30,000! $10,000! $5,000!

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 29, drawn at Wilmington, Del., July 18th, 1846. Prizes, 30,000, 10,000, 5,000, 4,208, 4 of 1,500, 4 of 1,000, &c. 66 Nos. 12 drawn. Tickets $12—shares in proportion.

Persons ordering by the package in any of the above can deduct the price of three tickets. I have every day lotteries from 1 to 20 dollars, and when a remittance is made to me, large or small, I will always invest in the most popular Lotteries on hand. The drawings sent, when requested, to all who order from me. The cash for all Capitals can be had, as usual, at sight. On all letters enclosing cash or prize tickets the postage need not be paid. The tickets in the above Lotteries are received, and all orders addressed to LUCK meet the most prompt and confidential attention.

Persons from the country visiting the city, should bear in mind that all prizes are in the hands of LUCK.

July 10] C. B. LUCK, Richmond, Va.

County Candidates.

We are authorized to announce the following Democratic ticket for Onslow county:
For the Senate—William Ferrand.
For the House of Commons—Harvey Cox.
For Sheriff—W. D. Humphrey.

To the Freemen of New Hanover County:

Fellow-citizens: From urgent solicitations from a goodly number of my friends, in different parts of the county, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly, in the House of Commons. As to my political opinions, it is unnecessary to say any thing, for all who know me, very well know that I am a Democrat, yes, a Democrat, from principle. I am not a nominee, neither do I wish to be one, for I do not believe it to be right for a few men to go to Wilmington and there make a choice of men that the whole county, whether they are satisfied with the nomination or not, are necessarily obliged to put up with; for I do, and ever shall believe, that the choice of candidates belong entirely to the people; I am, therefore, a candidate for your suffrages on my own hook, and if I should be thought worthy of your confidence, I do assure you that, as far as in my power lies, to do all I can for the good of the county and State. As I have met the most of my fellow-citizens at different precincts in the county, I deem it unnecessary to say more, as most of the people know my political opinions.

July 10, 1846 E. D. WALKER. 42-te

To the Voters of New Hanover County:

Gentlemen—The time will soon come when you will have the opportunity of electing some person to fill the office of High Sheriff of your County. From the support I have heretofore received from you, and the solicitations of many friends, I again appear before you for the office. I deem it useless to enter into any details of a political character, being well satisfied that most of you (if not all) know well what mine are. But as I have said on former occasions, political opinions should not have any influence in your selection of a person to fill the office. Your enquiry, in my opinion, should be, is he capable, will he discharge the duties of the office honestly, and without respect to persons. Should I receive a majority of your suffrages, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office without respect to persons. OWEN FENNELL.

Wilmington, N. C., June 17, 1846.

To the Voters of Wayne County:

Fellow-citizens: The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to select some one from amongst your number to fill the office of High Sheriff of your County. On the sixth day of August next, you will have to make this choice. Through the solicitations of many warm and respected friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages, to fill that office. Although I have never before been a candidate for any office within the gift of my fellow-citizens of Wayne, still I flatter myself that myself and my character are tolerably well known to most of the people of the county. My political sentiments are known. I trust, however, that political prejudices will not influence you in your choice of a Sheriff. I think you will agree with me in saying that the proper, and indeed the only enquiry which you will make, in casting your votes, will be, is he honest, is he capable, and will he discharge the duties of the office faithfully, honestly, and without regard to persons.

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of the suffrages of the people of Wayne, I solemnly pledge myself that in all that appertains to the office of High Sheriff of your County, I shall act with strict impartiality, and shall endeavor, in all other respects, to do my duty honestly and promptly, so far as my abilities will allow me.

Respectfully, W. R. HOOKS.

Wayne county, June 26, 1846 41-te

Great Bargains at Auction.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that, in consequence of an alteration which he is about to make in his business, he will, on Tuesday next, the 14th inst., at his Store on Water-st., offer for sale at public auction, a large and rich assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of English and French Prints, French and English Muslins of all colors, a large stock of Hosiery, silk and cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, cotton Jeans, Gambroons, Kentucky Jeans, French and English Cassimeres for pants, fine Linen for shirts and linings. Also, a fine assortment of ladies' Bonnets of the latest style and fashion; also, a variety of Fur and Straw Hats. Together with a variety of articles in the same line, which he deems it unnecessary to enumerate.

The sale will be made without reserve, as he is anxious to go to New York to lay in his Winter supply of Goods for the wholesale Grocery business.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CHAS. MARECHAL.

Wilmington, July 10th, 1846.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public at large, that he has taken the above commodious HOTEL, near the Rail Road Depot, and near the Commission Store of Messrs. G. P. & R. H. Grant, which he has thoroughly furnished, in the best of style, for the accommodation of transient and regular Boarders. Every attention will be paid in order to give satisfaction to those who may be kind enough to patronize him.

His BAR is furnished with the best of Liquors, and *strict order observed*.

☞Terms moderate. RICH'D BROTHERS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 10, 1346. 43-3m

Lime, Lime.

400 CASKS momently expected per schr. Julia, from Boston. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS.

July 10.]

Cash for Beef.

THE undersigned begs leave to notify his customers, that owing to the small per centage which he receives on his purchases, that he is forced to adopt the *cash system* or charge *one per cent.* for booking on all purchases made at his stall.

July 10, 1846. JOHN D. SMAW. 43-3t

Notice.

I SHALL leave for the North some time in July, and will be absent until October; all who owe me will please call and settle by the 10th, otherwise I shall call upon them through an attorney or constable, and no mistake. Those to whom I am indebted will of course hand in their bills.

July 3, 1846. GEO. W. DAVIS, London's Wharf.

ALL persons indebted to me are urgently requested to come forward and adjust their accounts without further notice. All to whom I am indepted are requested to hand in their claims by the 15th July, at which time I expect to leave for the North.

V. R. PEIRSON will attend to the business during my absence. Every thing done by him will be considered as done myself. The balance of the stock of goods will be so'd at cost.

July 3, 1846] H. S. KELLY.

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS Black Eye Pease, 150 do Rice Douse. by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 22]

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st of June, 1846. Those whose names appear on this List, will please to ask for advertised Letters.

A.
Anderson, Miss Polly
Archer, David
Anderson, Daniel
Atkinson, Ellen
Arties, Clinton
Arnet, James
Alford, Wm G
Atkins, Miss Sarah

B.
Bennett, Miss Mary W
Burn, Larkins
Bowney, John W
Budden, George N
Betterson, Wm
Bell, F
Bryant, Michael
Bell, Dr C
Bennett, George J
Bramlet, Wm
Brewer, W F
Brothers, Richard 5
Brockett, E E 3
Bell, Thos D 2
Bryant, Jesse
Black, Holding
Betts, Rev Chas 3
Biles, George B
Brion, Philip
Burton, A F
Brantly, Jacob
Breece, Henry
Broadbens, Stephen
Bowze, Edward
Brady, J
Balentine, J
Bonds, T M
Barr, Abe
Blackwood, John
Busser Mr
Bryant, Mary A
Bellermaret, Isabella
Brit, J T

C.
Clark, Arabella
Conley, Elizabeth
Cammell, James
Canady, Yancy
Corucellous, G
Corbet, L T
Curtis, G T 2
Curtis, Rufus 2
Cray, N
Cammeron, A
Costin, Thomas
Clarck, John H
Celley, Amelia
Crune, W L
Cgeady, M T
Corbet, J B
Colvel, T
Coney, C J
Clastris, Chas

D.
Dawson, H C
Datt, Geo W
Dudley, Elizabeth
Dew, Noey
Deckzer, Wm
Dunham, S W
Dunham, J W
Damrest, David

E.
Evans, Thos S
Edwards, S J
Evens, Wm
Evens, S W

F.
Fenner, Robert
Firth, Samuel
Floyd, Martha L
Fish, Isaac R
Freeman & Housted,
Fogg, Joseph B
Forlo, Jesse S
Foy, Elizabeth

G.
Gould, E P
Gin, C
Godfrey, Wm
Greenleaf, Anthony
Gay, Redmond
Gernigan, B 2
Gilpin, R B
Gainy, Charles
Gerdes Henrich
Gatto, P
Gurts & Buffalo.

H.
Harriss, James
Hill, Chas
House, Joseph H 3
Harriss, Charles 2
Hasertine, David
Hinsdale, H I
Hewet, Wm
Hand, Jeremiah
Herrendou, L
Hargrave, Henry
Hammons, M
Hill, Juda
Hall, Susan
Howens, M
Hawton, L
Hankins, Stephen
Hill, Rev L A
Hill, John P
Hartsfield, Wm
Hinton, H L
Haud, Dr D B W

J.
Johnson, Sarah A
Jenkins, Isabella
Jones, Sarah A
Jones, R L
Jenkins, Philip
Jones, Cidner B
Jonnett, Jesse W
Jordon, capt J P 2
Jones, D
Joiner, James
Johnson, M S
Jackson, James H
Jordan, Rev J T
Johnson Jonathan
Jeregan, E A
Jones, J W
Jones, Roland T

K.
Kerry, R 3
Killis, John H
Kimball, F
King, W H
King, John
Kiffin, A D

L.
Lynch, W G 3
Love, Thomas
Lucas, A B
Lockwood, George 2
Lyons & Brothers,
Larrabee, John
Lockby, Solomon
Lewis, Solomon
Legg, James N
Laurnie, John H
Latham, W B
Larkins & Corbett,
Luttleton, Chas
Lodge, Cape Fear, No 2 3

M.
Moore, Sarah E
Moore, Roger
Moore, W H
Merithew, Joseph C
Matterson, J B
May, M C 2
Morning, M
McIntyre, M
Morse, A
Morse, R A 2
Moore, Mary C
Maker, Loring
McLean, Renty
McLoud, Julius 2, or
Morse, L S
Molester, Philip
Murrel, Samuel
Meeks, Tabitha
Mills, John
Moore, Rev W
McIves, Abner
McRae, Virgil
McRae, James
McNeil & Co
Mitchell, W
McNeil, J
McDonald, James
McKeithen, Wm
Moldesty, L

N.
Northan, E F
Nelson, John
Norming, Mr
Nolan, George F

P.
Preton, B B
Peirce, Ashman
Potter, J P 2
Patterson, J C
Peters, Thomas
Perry, Alexander
Pratt, Parins
Perry, James
Pridgen, C
Perkins, Mr
Powell, H H
Pasce, John
Parker, Joel
Paris, Margaret
Price, Joseph W
Pickett, F
Pickett, E J
Pickett, N I
Pickett, J S
Pabasiby Alonzo
Prford, J B

R.
Robeson, Charles
Robbins, Wm
Robbins, J S
Radcliff, Timothy
Rose, J M
Roberts, Isaac
Robeson, Peter
Rutland, N H
Reese, Sarah J

S.
Sawyer, James
Strickland, Jane
Sheppard, John
Sadgett, Charles
Smith, E A
StGeorge, Nancy
Sellars, Anne
Smith, John B
Sandford, J H 2
Smith, Peter 2
Stanoland, John
Sellars, Miss Sarah
Stephens, Joseph
Sylvester, J F
Smith, Daniel L
Sellars, Elizabeth
Sellars, Samuel L
Stow, Eohi
Suggs, Dr
Smith, Wm
Smitt, Hue
Schuyler, Robert
Sandshume, Jacob
Shelton & Mallory
Spicer, J F
Stoudard, capt E T
Scarboro, J
Stephens, J
Stacy, Rev J

T.
Tompkins, N
Thiers, J H
Tucker, Henry
Thally, David
Taylor, W A
Titcomb, George
True, Nathan
Tucker, Romeo
Thurston, Wm C
Thomas, R
Taylor, E J
Tilly, Lucy

V.
Virgil, A A
Varnham, Rowland
Usher, William

W.
Wate, capt John
Wood, Nohums
Wooten, Shadreck 2
Woodsworth, W
Willetts, P P 2
Winbard, Rebecca 2
Walker, J C 2
Winley, Allen
Waddle, Mary H
Wallace, Ann
Walker, Henry
Wood, John D
Williams, George
Watson, John
Wade, W A
Wilson, Emeline
Williams, John
Watson, Eliza
Wood, John R
Wilson, Julia
Williams, E
Ward, J A
Wilking, B
Williams, W
White, James

July 3, 1846 W. C. BETTENCOURT

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, thro' the summer.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Drv Pond, Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

51-12m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ONSLOW COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1846.

George Ward, vs. Rob't D. Watson. } Original Attachment levied on the lands of the said Watson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant, Robert D. Watson, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court-house in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, replevy and plead to issue, or the property levied upon will be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, JASPER ETHERIDGE, *Cl'k.*

May 29, 1846 41-6t

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in sayng, that for *half the money*, they will give *double tho light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12m

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

REMOVAL.

CHARLES MARECHAL respectfully informs his old customers, friends and the public in general that he has removed to the Store on Water street, situated between the Stores occupied by Messrs. Sandford & Smith and Mr. C. D. Ellis. North of the Custom-house, where he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting principally of Calicoes, from 5 cents to 25 cents per yard; French Muslins and Ginghams; ladies' Shawls and Handkerchiefs, of the latest styles; ladies' Bonnets, of the latest style and fashion, very cheap; silk and cotton Parasols and Umbrellas, of all descriptions. A complete assortment of Hosiery, &c. &c. A general assortment of Ready-made Clothing, cut in the latest style and fashions, and of the best materials. Also, a large assortment of summer and spring stuffs for making every description of clothing.

A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, for spring and summer wear.

SHOES AND BOOTS, of every description.

A general assortment of GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTTLERY, together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention in an advertisement; all of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves, as he will sell his goods a little cheaper than such articles were ever offered in this market before, either for cash or country produce.

Wilmington, April 10, 1846. 30

To the Friends of Humanity.

THE PHILANTHROPIST

IS the title of a monthly sheet, proposed to be issued in Wilmington, N. C., at one dollar a year, payable on receipt of the first number.

Intemperance, the great enemy to prosperity and happiness, is exerting a wide influence throughout the country. It is a *growing* evil, and is daily destroying the *lives*, to say nothing of the *comforts*, of thousands of the human family, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and are still being made, towards its suppression. One principal reason why this great evil is still permitted to exist to an alarming extent, is, that the exertions of the friends of the Temperance cause have been confined principally to cities and towns, while villages and the country at large, are almost entirely neglected. A cheap temperance newspaper could not, it is presumed, fail of success, in the way of patronage; and if extensively circulated, would doubtless prove a barrier, in no small degree, to the progress of inebriation—thus carrying out successfully, the praiseworthy intentions of the friends of Temperance, which could not be accomplished in any other way. This publication, besides proving

A Foe to the Grogseller,

and the disgraceful habits of drunkenness, will, at the same time, afford a variety of other matter, of a distinct nature.

In North Carolina no paper of this description has ever made its appearance, (although proposals have recently been issued for the purpose,) owing, no doubt, to the fact that the influence necessary to promote the success of a work of this kind, has been omitted. An anxious appeal is made to the friends of the cause generally, to use their utmost endeavors to give encouragement to this publication. The first number of the *Philanthropist* will make its appearance as soon as 600 subscribers can be obtained, which can be done if every influential person would feel a sufficient interest in the cause of Temperance, to exert himself.—The *Philanthropist* will be printed on a medium [illegible] newspaper form, so as to afford a *privi-* [illegible] ertisers.

[illegible] disposed to patronize this work, are re- [illegible] orward their names to Wilmington, by [illegible] rwise, by the first of August next, ad- [illegible]

[illegible] DITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

[illegible] papers throughout the State will [illegible] e above a few insertions, with some [illegible] ir own by way of recommendation.

[illegible] 46

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot o *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend en their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saying from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office. WM. SHAW.

ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

25 HHDS. Bacon Sides;
6 " prime New Orleans Sugar;
150 sacks Salt;
10 hhds Molasses;
30 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses.
Just received and for sale by
M1 HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Daniel Cromlay, BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office, WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed one of the INSPECTORS of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS for the Inspection District adjoining Wilmington, tenders his services to the public. To his friends and the public generally, he promises entire devotion to the business of his office, and hopes by his constant attention to the interests of those who may avail themselves of his services, to secure a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES A. BUNTING.

March 20, 1846 27-tf

TIMBER AND LUMBER INSPECTOR.

JAMES T. MORRIS would respectfully inform the Timber and Lumber getters of North Carolina, that he has been elected a Timber and Lumber Inspector for the town of Wilmington, and he respectfully solicits the custom of the makers of these articles. He believes from his knowledge of the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

March 13, 1846 26-tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1816 26-1y

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed my office to the one lately occupied by Messrs. Burr & West, Auctioneers, second door North of Market street, over Messrs. J. Hathaway & Son's store.

A17] WM. COOKE.

Selling off AT COST.

OWING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I offer rare inducements to those in want of CLOTHING.

My stock is large, and embraces every article that is usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which I offer at New York cost and charges, for *CASH*. H. S. KELLY,

May 22, 1846] Market street.

Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix

LIME.

1200 CASKS fresh Thomaston Lime. for sale by

M29 36-tf] J. C. & R. B. WOOD.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have entered into copartnership under the firm of MATTISON & THOMAS, on Front street, near the Bank of the State, for the purpose of carrying on the CARPENTERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. One of the firm, lately from the North, having had great opportunities of acquring a correct knowledge of modern Architecture, as practised in the large cities, both with regard to the strength and durability of buildings, as well as the neat and chaste style of their finish, they feel confident that they will be able to make it the interest of gentlemen intending to build, to give them a call. Their system of framing timbers for Factories, Mills, &c., and for roofs of large public buildings, cannot be excelled, and offers great inducements to citizens of other states, where timber is scarce, to procure Frames ready to raise, of the est timber in the world. They will make to order, common and circular Ovalo Sash, circular & fancy, Gothic, Belection or Ogee Sash; Frames and Sash in the perpendicular Gothic style for churches, &c.; Imitation, Grecian and Egyptian Chimney Pieces; Imitation Frontispieces; Common, Continued Rail, or Geomatrical Stair Cases; plain and fluted Portico Columns; Venetian Blinds, Pannel Doors, and any other work in their line of business.

They will also furnish to order Metal Sash, with heavy plate glass for Fancy Shop fronts; Metal and Gilt Side Lights, and Transoms, &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Jobbing of all kinds neatly done.

J. B. MATTISON,
R. S. THOMAS.

Wilmington, N. C., April 10, 1846. 30-3m

CHARLES BARR

CONTINUES his business at his old stand in Market street, between Front and Second, where he would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, to his large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

got up under his own superintendance, expressly for the Southern market. These garments are made by experienced workmen, and warranted for durability and fastness of colors, equal to any that has ever been offered in this or any other place. Persons in want of such articles as are generally kept in a MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, will find it a great saving to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also a large assortment of uncut goods, such as English, French and Belgian CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, which he is prepared to make up at the shortest notice, and warrant a perfect fit or no sale. Gentlemen coming in and wanting clothes made by experienced workmen, will find it to their advantage to give a call.

In addition to his old stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

he has added a splendid assortment of CLOTH DRESS and FROCK COATS, made of the finest French, English and American cloths, and cut in the latest styles for the Southern market. He has also a splendid variety of the newest styles of Spring and Summer WAISTCOATINGS. Also a beautiful assortment of French, English and American fancy and plain Cassimere pants. An entirely new style of Summer SACK and BUSINESS COATS, suited for the Southern climate.

Persons wishing to be fitted in a genteel suit, will please call and pass their own judgment.

Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1846.

CORN AND MEAL in store. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

June 19 WM COOKE

H. S. KELLY, MERCHANT TAILOR.

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods*; Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and fer sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of styles, elegance or workmanship.

He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from	$1 25	to	$10 00.
Pants "	75	to	5 00.
Vests "	75	to	5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality*.

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen besomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

ALSO, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street. Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

For Sale.

THE STEAM SAW MILL at the foot of Grand street, (near Williamsburgh Ferry, New York city) consisting of a 40 horse power Engine, 4 boilers, 20 feet long, 26 inches diameter, 5 large Drums for running 4 Saw Gates, and now in full operation; can be taken down and removed at small expense. For further information apply to BARRY & BRYANT.

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by

J9 .] Wm. COOKE.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

Spring Term, A. D., 1846.

Catharine A. Stanly. *vs.* John W. Stanly. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion, it is ordered that publication be made for three months in the Wilmington Journal and Chronicle, notifying the said John W. Stanly to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court-house in Wilmington, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Teste, O. ALDERMAN, *Clerk.*

May 1, 1846 33-3m

Chronicle copy 3 months.

MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.

June 5, 1846. 38-tf

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls for the accommodation of drovers. All [illegible] in the most public part of [illegible] convenient for trade or business of [illegible]

H. [illegible] DIXON.

Wilmington, N.C., Oct. [illegible] [illegible]-tf.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sacbels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO,—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS: o order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sendind their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

eptember 26th, 1845. 2-12m

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

Garden Seeds.

A FRESH and full assortment, growth of 1845. Just received by

F13 22 WM. SHAW.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.

Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

Goods for sale.

10 BBLS. P. R. Sugar, 20 bbls. Fayetevill Flour,
10 " Mullets, 10 " mess & prime Pork,
20 kegs cut Nails, assorted.
5 hhds retailing Molasses, 2000 lbs. Bacon,
Hats, Shoes, boxes of Candles, Soap, Window Glass, Cypress Shingles, Red Oak Staves, barrels Tar, &c. &c. J. I. BRYAN.

April 10th, 1846. 30-tf

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Summer Goods.

RECEIVED per schooners Alaric and A F Thorn, and will be sold low for CASH,

7 dozen Plaited Bosom Shirts,
2 " Striped do do
2 " Summer Cravats,
2½ " Black and Fancy Ties,
3½ " do do Knots,
2 " French Silk Suspenders,
3 " Cotton under Shirts,
2 " White Linen Thread Gloves,
2 " colored do do do
4 " White ½ Hose,
2 " Colored ½ do
3 " Black Italian Cravats,
1 " English do

M29] CHARLES BARR.

WHARFAGE.

NAVAL STORES or other produce will be received on Nutt's wharf at the regular rates. Vessels, Rafts, &c., laying at said wharf will be charged as above.

J. I. BRYAN.

April 10, 1846. 30-tf.

FOR SALE—10 bbls very superior Old Rye Whiskey, just received from Baltimore. For sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

OCEAN Family Mess Shad, at retail or by the barrel, for sale by WM COOKE.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscillaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter,
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	40 M Segars, assorted.
	SADDLERY
25 brls Whiskey	Smoked Beef & Tongues
20 do Rum	Oils and Paints
20 do Brandy	Fine Liquors
10 do Gin	All kinds of Cordage
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	A general assortment of Chandlery.
10 casks Cheese	

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD, *BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,*

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity. for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rhinehardt's

PATENT GLASS PAD

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by

J30, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.